THE YUCATAN INSTRUCTIONS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, MAY 15, 1848.

No advices have been received at this Department from the commander or officers of the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico of a date later than the 15th of April, ultimo. All the communications on the subject, received from any of them, have been already transmitted to the Senate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient

I have learned on the road that some of the military and the some of the military and the

The PRESIDENT. JOHN Y. MASON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 8, 1848.

Siz: Your despatch, No. 125, of the 15th February, 1848, with its enclosure, has been received.

During my absence from Washington a communication During my absence from Washington a communication was received from the honorable Secretary of State, under date 28th December, 1847, enclosing a copy of Mr. Buchan-an's despatch to Mr. Sierra, a commissioner from Yucatan. I have acted under the impression that it had been communicated to you, with instructions to conform to the wishes of the President, as made known to Mr Sierra. On receiving your despatch. President, as made known to Mr Sierra. On receiving your despatch, I have caused inquiry to be made, and suppose that I was mistaken. I therefore hasten to make to you this communication, and to send to you copies of Mr. Buchanan's letters to the Department and to Mr. Sierra. It is desirable that the Yucatecos shall have the benefit of the relief which was assured to them; and I therefore request that you will be a served to the serve out the proposed plan of exwas assured to them; and I therefore request that you will give immediate orders to carry out the proposed plan of exempting Yucatan vessels and cargoes from payment of duty at Laguna, as suggested in Mr. Buchanan's letter; and, as far as it can be satisfactorily ascertained, refund any duties which have been collected at that place since the date of February 4, 1848, which duties would not have [been] exacted fuery 4, 1848, which duties want and the time, after the let-ter of the Secretary of State.

The President has heard with regret of the ferocious and

The President has heard with regret of the ferocious and murderons conflict now raging between the Indians and whites of Yucatan. I am happy to hear of your contemplated visit, and lope that you will be able, by your presence, to exert a favorable influence in checking the advance of the Indians towards the towns and villages on the seacoast. An application has been made to the Department, and another by Mr. Sierra to the President, to allow a shipment of gunpowder, to enable the whites to defend themselves in their war with the Indians, to be landed at Sisal. I enclose you a copy of my answer. No authority can be given from the Department to land articles contraband, without a knowledge of its necesmy answer. No authority can be given from the Department to land articles contraband, without a knowledge of its necessity, and without satisfactory assurance that it will be applied exclusively to that object. But humanity requires that the importation should not be prevented, if you shall be satisfied that the powder is not to be used for other or hostile purposes towards us. If, when the vessel called the "Mary Ann" shall appear off the coast, the Indians shall have been defeated and dispared and in part against the name of the coast. ed and dispersed, and, in your opinion, the powder should not be landed, you will not subject the vessel to any penalty or forfeiture, but will allow her to retire without landing that

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Commodore M. C. Penny, Commanding Home Squadron, Gulf of Mexico. [Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, MAY 12, 1848. Sta: Your course of proceeding, in your recent visit to various points along the coast as far as Campeachy, as reported in your several despatches, beginning with that of the 29th of February, has been highly satisfactory to the Department.

The deplorable condition to which the State of Yucatan Campeach, and inhuman

appears to have been reduced by the ferocious and inhuman war waged by the Indians against the Government and white inhabitants of that State appeals most strongly to the sympa-thies of the civilized world, and I am gratified to perceive that you have employed your kind offices, as well as disposed of the limited force at your disposal, so as to give protection to the inhabitants who are flying from their homes before a ruth-

I was very reluctant to order the "Albany" to Laguyra, when your force was so much weakened by the return of the Mississippi, John Adams, Germantown, and Saratoga to the north; but the despatches of Mr. Shields represented the condition of our citizens and their commercial interests in Venezuela as so critical that the President considered it indispensa-

The questions presented in your despatches are of very grave import. I send you herewith a copy of a message which the President deemed it to be his duty to send to Congress, on the recond day of the present month, in regard to the af-

veral points now in your possession, and with your limited force, you cannot spare the means of effective assistance, even along the coast of Yucatan; and from the danger to which along the coast of Yucatan; and from the danger to which the vessels would be exposed in the navigation of the Gulf, there would be great danger of their loss if their crews were landed, even if they were in sufficient number, or prepared with camp equipage or field artillery, for operations inland. I have not, therefore, expected you to do more, with the na-val forces under your command, than to give protection to the fleeing inhabitants, and, acting on the principle of my instruc-tion of March 8th, waiving all belligerent rights against Yuca-tan as a part of Mexico, our enemy, permit munitions of war

GENERAL SCOTT.

From the following note (says the New Orleans Crescent of the 8th instant) it will be seen that Gen. Scorr will not visit our city, as was anticipated. The necessity that compels him to forego a-visit to The following are copies of the Instructions to New Orleans will be deeply regretted by our citiour Navy in relation to the contest waging in Yuca-tan, as recently transmitted by the President to citizens, fully explains the reason for his departure home direct :

JALAPA, (MEXICO,) APRIL 28, 1848. Sin: I have the honor, in answer to the resolution of the Secate of the 13th instant, to transmit a copy of my communications to Commodore Perry of the 8th of March and of the 12th instant, on the subject of giving protection to the white population of Yucatan with the naval forces under his that city, [Vera Cruz.]

patriotic citizens of New Orleans-including perhaps the municipal authorities-are thinking of taking public notice of my arrival among them; and possibly there may be a few perwould give the long-absent soldier a passing cheer or two. This, my dear sir, is another reason why I should hasten to my family, at its home in the sequestered village fifteen miles this side of New York; for, laboring as I am under the public displeasure of the Executive, it would be highly improper in cheer or a shout from my warm hearted countrymen. Should there be any such intention in New Orleans as I have alluded to, please make all necessary explanations and apologies for me; for I make a great sacrifice of feeling, to a sense of public duty, by avoiding on my return home some hundreds of personal friends whom I should have the chance of greeting by the inland route.

Always, my dear -, your friend, WINFIELD SCOTT.

We copy from the Vera Cruz "Free American" he subjoined notice of Gen. Scorr's arrival at and

departure from Vera Cruz: excitement that ever was recorded in the annals of Vera Cruz existed among the American population of this city. Hurrahs shouted from mouth to mouth, from street to street, made every one spring from their dwellings to the street, as if all were struck with the same thought. The enthusiasm was greater than ever we have witnessed before. Crowds of soldiers and citizens were in a second on his massage to see him and their Government. Par is to be Governor during life of the Indians. Don Barbachino is to be Governor of the whites during life. Twenty-five hundred guns, taken from the Indians previous to the war, are to be returned to Pat. citizens were in a second on his passage to see him and cheer the great man. Veteran soldiers who had followed him in the whole course of his victories were seen to kneel and bless the man who had led them to glory: Even crippled soldiers, disregarding their infirmities, were seen crawling through the crowd to see their General.

owd to see their General.
"The General alighted at the Custom-house, and there was visited by a great number of officers and citizens. About three quarters of an hour after his arrival he left in Capt. Laudum's boat for the brig Petersburg, then in the harbor. Yesterday evening the brig was towed out by the towboat Thompson, and is now on her way to New York with her eminent

forfeiture, but will allow her to retire without landing that part of her cargo. If the contest still rages, and you are satisfied that the powder will not be used against us, you will interpose no impediment to its being landed at Sisal.

The Department has entire confidence in your discretion, and in your judicious views of the best mode of maintaining intercepts with Vacator. tion of party, will reward true merit, and show the Adminis-tration that intrigue cannot succeed with an enlightened people.

reation that intrigue cannot succeed with an enlightened people.

"Since the beginning of the war our Government has committed acts so arbitrary that they will ever be a diagrace to the republic. Party principles have guided the Administration in the wrong paths, and, while the people's feelings are mostly excited by the glorious achievements of our troops, the Cabinet at Washington, instead of liberally rewarding those who are entitled to their thanks, degrades them, contrary to the will of the people, and that to suit the views of a few individuals who seek the Presidency and fear the popularity which some of the heroes of this war have gained.

"We are not enemies of the Administration: we have given our vote for it in 1844; but we cannot pardon ingratitude, especially when it involves the nation against its will."

The journal from which we extract the following remarks is not only not unfriendly to the present Administration, but has habitually co-operated with it in its leading measures:

FROM THE PHILABELPHIA PUBLIC LEBGER OF MAY 15.

We do not understand these accounts from Yucatan. The whole population does not exceed 500,000, of which not more than 300,000 are Indians. How those 300,000 can raise an army of 50,000 is beyond our comprehension. And if the whites are flying before them without the slightest retained, especially when it involves the nation against its will."

the warmest demonstrations of affection were lavish- be erroneously exaggerated. The whole affair seems designed on him by his late companions in arms:

"Yesterday morning his friends-and their name is legion assembled on the street fronting his dwelling, and, as he was assembled on the street fronting his dwelling, and, as he was been prevented had he ordered a portion of our ships and troops to Yucatan without asking any questions. Then, if the happiness of shaking him by the hand were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even the sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even the chance of seeing him mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations with the country, and who had be included in the abandonment. And this

"But the most affecting scene of all was when he left house. The rifle guard was drawn up to receive him, house. The rifle guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time; they shed tears like children, and so affected was the old hero that he could scarce get into the car-

on the second day of the present month, in regard to the affairs of Yucatan. You will perceive that he regards it as the settled policy of the United States not to permit any colonization of new territory on the North American continent by European monarchies; and recommends to Congress that means be placed at his disposal for the military occupation of Yucatan, with a view to save the white population from destruction by the Indian race, and to prevent the practical occurrence of the question by the Yucateoes being compelled to receive protection from any European Power.

During the present war with Mexico, conducted on our part with a humanity which must excite the pride of every American, it has been our constant policy to repel rather than encourage Indian depredations and incursions even on our enemy; and the liberal treatment extended to Yucatan, as the just reward of her neutral position, entitles her people to the full benefit of this policy.

I am aware that, from the necessity of your holding the several points now in your possession, and with your limited force, you cannot seen the regards it as the eld hero that he could scarce get into the carriage."

General the could scarce get into the carriage."

General the could scarce get into the carriage."

General scorr having arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., immediately embarked on the brig Petersburg for New in the substance of the fleet also waited on him. The Petersburg was towed to sea on the lat instant, by the propeller Thompson. On passing the United States ship Cumberland and the store-ship Relief, the rigging of each was crowded with men, who gave the veteran warrior three labour than the could scarce get into the carriage."

In the New Orleans papers received since the above was in type we find the annexed formal correspondence on the subject between the General and the Mayor of New Orleans: The Commodore in command of the fleet also waited on him. she is to annoy our commerce in the Gulf, and the Petersburg was towed to sea on the 1st instant, by the she has already obtained possession of the best part propeller Thompson. On passing the United States ship of Yucatan. The question is, whether we shall cumberland and the store-ship Relief, the rigging of each was crowded with men, who gave the veteran warrior three matter, and it might be found a hard job. The

and the Mayor of New Orleans:

MAYGRALTY OF NEW OBLEANS, April 20, 1848.

GENERAL: The agreeable duty has devolved on me, in compliance with resolutions of the Municipal Councils, to tender to you, on behalf of your fellow citizens, the people of New Orleans, the hospitalities of the city, and to invite you, during your sojourn with us, to become the City's Guest.

In communicating to you this evidence of the high regard and affection with which you are held by the people of this city, I shall forbear to dilate on the great and brilliant services rendered by you in the campaign of Mexico, by which you have added so much to the glory and renown of our country. They are indelibly impressed on the hearts of your countrymen. Permit me to add that I entertain, in common with my fellow citizens, those sentiments of admiration and regard which have prompted this welcome on your return to your country. I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your friend and fellow-citizen,

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

To Major General WINYILLD SCOTT. MATGRALTT OF NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1848.

the defence of the whites against the savage enemy. It will be judicious to strengthen your forces at El Carmen; and, in addition to those already sent by you to Laguna, it would appear to me to be proper to send the entire detachment of marines now at Alvarsdo, with instructions to repet the Indians if they approach that point; but there is not sufficient force, nor have you the necessary equipment, to justify a seasch into the interior. Such an operation should only be conducted by a well-appointed military force.

Before the receipt of your despatch of the 29th of February, announcing your intention to sail for Campenchy on the next day, and communicating your purpose in regard to any intervention on the part of Spain, I had received despatches from Commander Bigelow, communicating the cautiously-guarded instructions of the small Spainsh excessed for war which were at Siasl. I am happy to learn by your subsequent report that no occasion has presented itself for you to determine whether the measures of the Spanish authorities of Caba required interposition on your part.

While the United States are engaged in war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed lorces of a neutral Power within the territory of our enemy, co-operations, cannot be permitted. Such a state of things it is operations, cannot be permitted. Such a state of things it is hoped will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that it will, you will communicate it without delay, that the operations of the such presented itself to be provided in the control of the president may take such course as his constitutional duly will require at his hands.

The distinguished services of Commander Bigelow are highly and shall, in retirement, await the further orders of the War Department.

Your depatch of the 29th of March will be made the subject of a special communication.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Y. MASON.

Commodere M. C. Perray.

Commodere M. C. Perray.

We precive that the force of the work of the

In pursuance of Gen. Scotr's determination neither to

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

Accounts heretofore received from the peninsula of Yucatan represented that Jacinto Par, the princinal chief of the revolted Indians, was negotiating ficulties, but was regarded with suspicion, because, while he was offering to lay down his arms for certain considerations and indemnities, Cecilio Ehi, survey of the gulf and coast of California. another chief, was desolating the country. The Government, however, had gone so far as to direct all Indians imprisoned on account of insurrections to be set at large, and all criminal prosecutions against Indians for the same offence to be discon-I have written ahead to have ready, if possible, a vessel to tinued; and, in an action which took place on take me directly to the Narrows, below New York, whence I the 13th April, between some three hundred Indians now in a course of preparation, and nearly ready to be laid of Ehi's division and the Yucatecos, the latter succeeded in putting the Indians to rout, after killing and wounding a third of their number.

It now appears, by the latest intelligence from Yucatan, contained in the Vera Cruz "Arco Iris" sons in other places on the route to the North (inland) who of the 3d instant, that the negotiations above referred to have resulted, at least, in a temporary settlement of the existing differences between the hostile races. The Spaniards, it seems, have conceded every point demanded by the Indians: yet, notwithstanding this, the letter indicates that some of the tribes are much dissatisfied with the treaty.

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE VERA CRUZ ARCO IRIS. CAMPEACHY, APRIL 25, 1848.

" DEAR SIR : I take this opportunity of commu you the most important news.

"The country becomes every day in a worse condition and if, in four months, foreign aid does not arrive, Yucatan will not survive. The negotiations which have been con-cluded with the Chief Par will only serve us momentarily. The treaty runs in this wise : Par, at the instance of his contribution in Yucatan. The right of estola is abolis

"The other Indian chiefs, however, deny that Pat had any right to make this treaty. His troops are abandoning him, and committing the worst sort of excesses. This army, it is thought, will soon take Izamel, which they were besieging. "I ought also to tell you that Pat says he has sent emissaries to other parts of the Republic of Mexico to promote insurrection; and they having returned, he, from their state-

ments, anticipated the greatest success." in our columns, that the Indian insurrections in San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara were connected with the Yucatan revolt .- Arco Iris.]

THE YUCATAN QUESTION.

The American Star (published in the city of pulous States, Tabasco, Chiapas, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, con-Mexico) states, in its number of the 23d ultimo, taining an aggregate of 975,000 people, are near Yucatan, can that on the departure of Gen, Scott from that city it obtain no aid from Mexico? Some of these accounts must ed for partisan speeches, and we regret that the President sent any message upon it. All this fuss and delay would have

It is asked whether, if we seize or occupy Yucatan, we will not be brought into conflict with Great Britain, for she has already got possession of the best part of Yucatan, the Belize. This is no new matter; the British have long had establishments General Scorr having arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th there for cutting logwood, &c. By a treaty made ult., immediately embarked on the brig Petersburg for New in 1783 Great Britain obtained the right to cut logwood at Honduras, to build towns, and to resid permanently there. It is by her naval forces that state of things we deprecate might be hastened by it. The proper course in regard to the matter would seem to be for the United States to co-operate with the Spanish and British authorities of Cuba, Jamaica, &c. in lending temporary assistance to the Yucatecos.—Correspondence Jour. of Com. Regular

The plea urged to justify intermeddling in the affairs of Yucatan, that Great Britain will seize the territory, is pure humbug. This was the plea used in the annexation of Texas, and it is brought forth on all occasions. England has enough at home to occupy her attention, without seeking to grasp Yucatan or the Island of Cuba.

There seems to be an inveteracy of feeling against England, with certain politicians in the United States, which can never be satisfied until the two nations are brought into collision; and hence they are always harping on her ambition, and calling upon our Government to beware. We bid fair to exhibit as much ambition as Great Britain or any other Power; and the politicians who affect to dread that she will seize upon Yucatan, have no doubt an eye to the annexation of that province to the United States. Our policy is to preserve peace with every nation, and to let each attend to its own internal concerns. If we pursue this wise and prudent course, we shall progress in improvement and prosperity; if not, we may have wars enough on our hands .- Baltimore Clipper.

"Mexito is a dead carcass, to which we have, unfortunately, perhaps, for ourselves, become attached, but which we cannot shake off, and which it is our destiny to revivify,

or perish in the embrace."—Journal of Commerce.

This is the old sermon of national conquest preached by tyrants and despots in the darkest periods of human history. Has England revivified Ireland? Have the Allied Powers revivified Poland? Have the Turks improved Palestine and Egypt? Or have we civilized and reformed the American Indians? No! Mexico is not a dead carcass. Let our proud eagle forbear to prey upon the stricken foe. She is a sister republic! Do not tear out her vitals! Save her, that she may rise again, as one of the nations of the earth, to become a monument of American forbearance and magnanimity .- N. Y. Morning Gazette.

THE LATE FIRE AT DETROIT .- The Detroit Daily Adver The American Mail Strames.—We perceive that the newspaper statements do not conform to the telegraphic account in fixing the time of departure from Southampton of the steamer Hermann. She was expected to sail on the 6th of May, instead of the 15th. The United States was advertised to sail on the 17th of May. The postponement from the 10th of May was in consequence of a delay in the ship's coppering.

In pursuance of Gen. Scott's determination neither to court not receive any public demonstration whilst remaining under the displeasure of the Executive, the Picayune states that "on his journey from the cay of Mexico he forbade even which we learn that the whole loss is about \$200,000, and that "the number of dwellings burnt was 107, with about the 10th of May was in consequence of a delay in the ship's coppering.

In pursuance of Gen. Scott's determination neither to court not receive any public demonstration whilst remaining creat fire on the 9th, compiled by a committee consisting of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and the City Surveyor, from which we learn that the whole loss is about \$200,000, and that "the number of dwellings burnt was 107, with about the same number of stores, groceries, shops, and barns, covering a fraction over ten acres of ground, thickly settled, built up mostly of small wooden buildings, generally on leased they were not allowed to do." TO THE EDITORS.

C STREET, MAY 14, 1848. GENTLEMEN: We read in the National Intelligencer of May 9th as follows:

cipal chief of the revolted Indians, was negotiating with the Government for an adjustment of their dif-der Montgomery, arrived in Boston on Friday from the Pa-

"The whale-ship Hope, of Providence, (R I.) was re-cently lost on the coast in consequence of an error in the charts now in general use, which locate the coast and islands from Monterey to Cape San Lucas from fifteen to forty miles too ar to the eastward."

On reading this notice in your paper I have to say that the orer in question has already been detected by Mr. FREMONT, and corrected in his map of Oregon and Upper California, before the Senate, by whom its construction was ordered. In his last expedition Mr. FREMONT made a series of astronomical observations across the continent, terminating at Santa Cruz, near Anno Nuevo, the northwestern point of the Bay of Monterey. It was found, on laying down these positions on his map, that the west end of the line went beyond the coast, as given in Vancouver's charts, (the basis of all in use,) and that it projected ten miles into the sea. His own map was immediately corrected accordingly, placing the coast and islands of Upper California ten miles further west.

Mr. FREMONT's observations were made in the winter and spring of 1845 and 1846. They were calculated by Prof. HUBBARD, of the Washington City Observatory, during the past winter; and were laid down on his map by Mr. Chas. Paguss in February last.

This map, with a memoir to illustrate it, and the calculations of Prof. HUBBARD, will be laid before the Senate in a few days.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS OF PRIDAY LAST.

there now, and the Barnburners shut out, the latter didate for President and Vice President." But. continues the Globe-[the important matter:] "The same result may be produced in a different mode.

The Democracy of New York have avowed their unqualified ments, anticipated the greatest success."

and uncompromising resistance to the extension of slavery to dripping, pattering, plashing in the lake; a murmuring sound, which must be very grateful during the noontide heat of a ginia, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina have declared their conviction that slavery exists by law in all teritories of the United States, in defiance of any legislation by Congress or the people of the territories, and their determination under no necessity whatever to support any man for President or Vice President who does not openly and publicly proclaim this to

Trom the foot of the precipice, caused by the falling shower, and this ripples the surface of the pool and gently agitates the leaves around and overhead.

Connected with the Cascade of Tuccoah is an Indian tra-

be his conviction.

"If, then, the delegates from these States coincide in these views, no National Convention can assemble at Baltimore, because the basis of a National Convention is, as we have already said, a uniformity of views with regard to political questions, and the object of the consultation is a surrender of mere personal preferences. It assumes, therefore, that every member of the party which is represented in the Convention is entitled to the support of all; and of course the Democrats of New York cannot voluntarily enter a Convention with those who pronounce ineligible to office not only them, but every intelligent and respectable freeman of the North and the West. Conferences may take place at Baltimore, communion and Baltimore. Under these circumstances it is a gratifying re- wigwam near Tuccoah, in the especial charge of an old woflection that a regular Democratic State Convention is to as- man, who was noted for her savage patriotism. semble at Utica on the 13th of September, and that one of the principal duties with which that Convention is charged is to nominate the regular Democratic Electoral Ticket for the State of New York. This is the appropriate time, and mode also, of nominating the candidates for President and Vice President. The electoral ticket has always been nominated in this way, and national nominations having been previously of upright and faithful men in the United States candidates to be supported by the Democracy of this State for the office of President and Vice President."

An Expedition to Yucatan is proposed by Col. Antho ny King, who wishes to raise a force of two thousand men-He is familiar with the country, and will answer all inquiries at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand streets, New York. Col. K. states that he has six hundred men enrolled, and is Looking for advices FROM WASHINGTON.

(New York paper.
Who authorized Col. Anthony King to raise such an expedition, and what has become of General George Washington Dixon's famous expedition to the same country .- Philadelphia Ledger.

RECENT DEATES AT VERA CRUZ .- We copy from the Free American the following report of deaths at the General Hospital at Vera Cruz for the half month ending on the 15th

Regulars.—John Henderson, Richard T. Avery, Meale McPeake, James P. Allen, Wm. McShane, Jeremish Williams, Jacob Oake, Lieutenant Gray, 13th infantry; Nelson C. Slater, Wm. Ryder, Geo. Sidlinger, Joshua D. Holt, Joseph Morris, John W. Steward, Casper Bates, Wm. Bryant, Geo. Sailling, John Setter, F. Schlem.

Volunteers.—Henry Clark, Joseph Differt, David High, Wm. Thatcher, John C. Ward.

Wm. Thatcher, John C. Ward.

The Suspension Bridge at Niagana.—This Bridge, says the Iris, will have a span of 800 feet, be 230 feet high from the water, and be 28 feet wide, affording two carriage tracks, two sidewalks, and a track for the raifrond cars. At each end will be two solid stone towers for supporting the cables, 68 feet in height and 14 feet square at the base. The bridge will be suspended on sixteen cables, 68 feet in height and 14 feet square at the base. The bridge will be suspended on sixteen cables, each of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured in deep pits drilled into the solid rock. When completed it is to be capable of ustaining a weight of any the wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is now the wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than who is the contract with a wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than wires is 6,500 tone. The cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of the whole work is more than the cost of th

Extra from the office of the Eastern Times contains the

LETTERS FROM THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia, April 26, 18

The little village where I am now staying is decided! most interesting in the northern part of Georgia. Th nothing particularly fine about its buildings, and it only tains some three hundred ishabitants, but it commands a magnificent prospect of two ranges of the Alleghany mountains. It is remarkable for the healthfulness of its climate, and is the summer resort of between forty and fifty of the most wealthy and accomplished families of Georgia and South Caroli number of whom have erected and are erecting elegant country seats in its immediate vicinity. It contains a mi spring, which is said to have saved the lives of many individuals; and it patronizes two hotels, where the tourist may obtain all the luxuries of the North as well as the South, and in a style which must gratify and astonish him, when he rebers that he has reached the end of carriage travelling, and is on the confines of an almost impassable wilderness. The water-power in its neighborhood would supply at least fifty factories, and it yields more than a sufficient quantity of iron ore to furnish constant employment to an extensive smelting establishment and furnace. Its soil is of the best quality, and yields in great abundance every variety of produce peculiar to a temperate climate. But the chief attraction of Clarksville is, that it is the centre of some of the most romantic scenery in the world, and the stopping-place for all those who visit Nacoochee valley, Yoneh Mountain, the Tuccoah Cascade, Tallulah Falls, and Tray Mountain. The first two curiosities alluded to have already been described, and I now purpose to introduce to my reader the peculiar and beautiful Cascade of Tuccoah, reserving the two other marvels of nature for fu-

The Tuccoah is a very small stream-a mere brooklet, and for the most part is not at all distinguished for any other quality than those belonging to a thousand other sparkling streams of this region; but, in its ocean-ward course, it performs one leap which has given it a reputation. On account of this leap The "GLOBE" has an important article upon the the aberigines christened it with the name of Tuccoult, or the forthcoming National Convention, which seems to beautiful. To see this cascade, in your mind's eye, (and I the Indians. Don Barbachtre is to be Governor of the mean much. It begins by noticing the way in here partly quote the language of one who could fully apprewhites during life. Twenty-five hundred guns, taken from the Indians previous to the war, are to be returned to Pat of the Baltimore Convention, and adds that rock, one hundred and eighty-six feet high, with a little quiet All debts due by the Indians are to be remitted. The uncultivated lands which had been sold by the Government shall that they would never again enter a National Conbecome common property. There shall not be any personal vention. That feeling, however, has been reconsidered. But if the Hunker delegates are admitted flowing stream. After making a joyous leap it breaks into a shower of heavy spray, and scatters its drops more and more then owe no duties to the Convention, and "the widely and minute, until, in little more than a drizzling mist, Democracy of the State will be left without a canbeneath. All the way up the sides of this precipice cling, wherever space is afforded, little tufts of moss and delicate vines and creepers, contrasting beautifully with the solid gran ite. There is no stunning noise of falling waters, but only a summer day. There comes also a soft cool breeze, constantly from the foot of the precipice, caused by the falling shower,

> dition, which was related to me by a gentleman connected with the Georgia University, who obtained it from a Cherokee Chief. The occurrence is said to be well authenticated, and runneth in this wise : A short time previous to the Revo-Intion the Cherokees were waging a very bitter warfare against a powerful tribe of Indians who dwelt in the country of the Potomac. During one of their pitched battles it so happened that the Cherokees made captive about a dozen of their enemies, whom they brought into their own country safely bound. Their intention was to sacrifice the prisoners; but, as they wished the ceremony to be particularly imposing, on account interchange of sentiment and good wishes, but a National of the tame of the captives, it was resolved to postpone the Convention as heretofore organized cannot be composed of the sacrifice until the following moon. In the mean time the elements we have described. In any event, therefore, it seems Cherokee braves went forth to battle again, while the prisonnow to be certain that no national nomination can be made at ers, now more securely bound than ever, were left in a large

Day followed day, and, as the unfortunate enemies lay in the lodge of the old woman, she dealt out to them a scanty supply of food and water. They be sought the woman to release them, and offered her the most valuable of Indian bribes, to the Devil's Pulpit, which was distant from my tarrying but she held her tongue and remained faithful to her trust. It place some hundred and fifty yards. Soon as I reached there ble that a ship of war should be present to give protection, if be that a ship of war should be present to give protection, if be that a ship of war should be present to give protection, if required. Your prompt dispatch of the Albany on that interesting service is highly approved. The Germantown, Commander Lowndes, sailed for Vera Cruz from Norfolk on the 25th of April ultimo, and the Saratoga, Commander Nicholson has orders to touch at Aux Cayes, and to give any required protection to American interests in Hayti, and to require a protection to American interests in Hayti, and to require defend the President considered it indispensation of the road, determined that he who had led them from victory should not leave the valley of his great operations, and an animated in the protection is great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of a pleasant day, when an Indian boy in this way, and national having feat operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was now the morning of the electoral ticket to their support. In like manner, in this way, and national manner in this way, and national having feat operations with the field convinced that the fire would soon be in plain the fell convinced there to did when the fell delighted to see a smile playing upon the countenance of their keeper. She told them she had relented, and was willing to let them escape their promised doom, but it must be on certain noticed distinctly pictured against the crimson back ground) had been reached by the flame, and in another moment it was. to take away her reward, and she therefore desired that they should be blindfolded, and consent to her leading them about two miles through a thick wood, into an open country, when she would release them. The prisoners gladly consented; and, while they were suffering themselves to be stripped of in the ravine were frightened out of their sleep, and in their their robes and weapons, a heavy cloud canopied the say, as it heraiding a storm. At the hour of midnight loud peals of thunder believed through the firmament, and terribly flashed the lightning. The night and the contemplated deed were admirably suited, thought the warriors, and so thought the woman also. She placed leathern bands around the eyes of her captives; and, having severed the thongs which confined their beautiful than before. The vines, and lichens, and mosses connected with each other by iron withs; and so the woman led them to their promised freedom. Intricate, and winding, down, and still further down into the abyes below, it made me

a rate. The house standing some distance from other dwellings, the awful deed was not discovered until some timit some timit open the spirits, the awful deed was not discovered until some time of the man, having occasion to visit the house, found the inmates in the horrible situation described—not a soul being left to tell the tale of blood. But the magked victims of a lather's madness, the fathal sac, the marks of blood upon the floor, the father's throat, and to open rator, disclosed an awful tale; while a paper, found on the prehises, in the joint handwriting of the parents, revealed a condition of mind which shows how fearfully appalling are the fruits of religious error.

It oppears that Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham had been victims of the Miller' delusion, but the full force of its crushing influence ipon their spirits seems not to have been suspected by others. The paper to which we have referred—an exact copy of which was seen by our informant—contained a statement in the handwriting of Mrs. P., followed by another by her huss band, setting fort, that they had become tired of life; that there was nothing in prospect for them worth living for, and that they had mutually agreed upon the destruction of them, and their oblics might be deposited in a stone tumb.

The walks of the first half of the parents, revealed a condition of mind which shows how fearfully appalling are the fruits of religious error.

It spears that Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham had been victims of the Miller' delusion, but the full force of its crushing into the force, and you can scarcely hear the murmur of its waters, soon, tiring of the Miller' delusion, but the full force of its crushing into the full force of its crushing into the more parents whose walks, about four miles in length, are for the men parents whose walks, about four miles in length, are for the men parents whose walks, about four miles in length, are for the men parents whose walks, about four miles in length, are for the men parents whose walks, and a subject to every variety of moo

number, and have been christened Lodor, Tempesta, Ocea-na, Honcon, and the Serpentine. That several heights are said to be forty-five feet, one hundred, one hundred and twen-ty, fifty, and thirty feet, making, in convexion with the ac-

companying rapids, a descent of at least four hundred feet within the space of half a mile. At this point the stream is particularly winding, and the cliffs of solid granite on either side, which are perpendicular, vary in height from six hundred to nice hundred feet, while the mountains which back the cliffs reach an elevation of perhaps fifteen hundred feet. Many of the pools are very large and very deep, and the walls and rocks in their immediate vicinity are always green with the most luxuriant of mosses. The vegetation of the whole chasm is in fact particularly rich and varied; for you may here find not only the pine, but specimens of every variety of the more tender trees, together with lichens, and vines and flowers, which would keep the botanist employed for half a century. Up to the present time only four paths have been discovered leading to the margin of the water, and to make either of these descents requires much of the nerve and courage of the samphire-gatherer. Through this immense gorge a strong wind is ever blowing, and the sunlight never falls upon the cataracts without forming beautiful rainbows, which contrast strangely with the surrounding gloom and horror : and the roar of the waterfalls, eternally ascending to the sky, comes to the ear like the voice of God calling upon man to wonder and admire.

Of the more peculiar features which I have met with in the Tallulah chasm the following are the only ones which have yet been christened, viz : the Devil's Pulpit, the Devil's Dwelling, the Eagle's Nest, the Deer Leap, Hawthorn's Pool, and Hanck's Sliding Place.

The Devil's Pulpit is a double-headed and exceedingly ragged cliff, which actually hangs over the ravine, and estimated to be over six hundred feet high. While standing upon the brow of this precipice I saw a number of buzzards sitting upon the rocks below, and appearing like a flock of black birds. While looking at them the thought came into my mind that I would startle them from their funcied security by throwing a stone among them. I did throw the stone, and with all my might too, but, instead of going across the ravine, as I supposed it would, it fell out of my sight, and apparently at the very base of the cliff upon which I was standing. This little incident gave me a realizing sense of the immense width and depth of the chasm. While upon this cliff also, with my arms clasped around a small pine tree, an eagle came sailing up the chasm in mid air, and, as he cast his eye upward at my insignificant form, he uttered a loud shrick as if in anger at my temerity, and continued on his way, swooping above the spray of the waterfalls.

The Devil's Dwelling is a cave of some twenty feet in depth, which occupies a conspicuous place near the summit of a precipice overlooking the Honcon Fall. Near its outlet is a singular rock, which resembles (from the opposite side of the gorge) the figure of a woman in a sitting poeture, who is said to be the wife or better-half of the devil. I not believe this story, and cannot therefore endorse the prevailing opinion.

The Eagle's Nest is a rock which projects from the brow of a cliff reputed to be seven hundred feet high, and perpendicular. The finest view of this point is from the margin of the water, where it is grand beyond compare. To describe it with the pen were utterly impossible, but it was just such a scene as would have delighted the lamented Corr, and by a kindred genius alone can it ever be placed on the canvass.

The Deer Leap is the highest cliff in the whole chasme measuring about nine hundred feet, and differs from its fellows in two particulars. From summit to bottom it is almost without a fissure or an evergreen, and remarkably smooth; and over it, in the most beautiful manner imaginable, tumbles a tiny stream, which scatters upon the rocks below with infinite prodigality; the purest of diamonds and pearls appearing to be woven into wreaths of foam. It obtained its name from he circumstance that a deer was once pursued to this point by hound, and in its terror, cleared a pathway through the air, and perished in the depths below.

Hawthorn's Pool derives its name from the fact that in its apparently soundless waters a young and accomplished English clergyman lost his life while bathing; and Hanck's Stiding Place is so called because a native of this region once slipped off of the rock into a sheet of foun, but by the kindness of Providence he was rescued from his perilous situatio not much injured, but immensely frightened.

But of all the scenes which I have been privileged to enjoy in the Tallulah chasm, the most glorious and superb was witnessed in the night time. For several days previous to my coming here the woods had been on fire, and I was constant on the watch for a night picture of a burning forest. On one occasion, as I was about retiring, I saw a light in the direction of the Falls, and concluded that I would take a walk another appeal for freedom was made, and the prisoners were air was now wasted to my cheek by the breeze, and I discovpersonal effects, which she would bury under the lodge. She did not wish to be discovered, and they must therefore depart at the dead of night. She did not wish them to know how my arms around a small tree, and peered into the horrible to find their way back to the lodge, whence they might see fit chasm, my whole frame shook with an indescribable emotionto take away her reward, and she therefore desired that they The magnificent torch directly in front of me did not seem to their robes and weapons, a heavy cloud canopied the sky, as if dismay, as they attempted to rise, flew against the cliffs and feet, bade them follow whither she might lead. They were seemed to cling more closely than usual to their parent rocks;

dian captives who perished at the foot of the precipice.

Tallulah Falls, Georgia, April 28, 1848.

As a natural curiosity the Falls of Tallulah are on a par with the River Saguenay and the Falls of Niagara. They had been described to me in the most glowing and enthusiastic manner, and yet the reality far exceeds the scene which I had An Extra from the office of the Eastern Times contains the ubjoined particulars of a most unnatural and shocking tracedy, which was enacted on the night of the 11th instant, in the town of Edgecomb, about five miles from Wiscasset village, in the State of Maine:

"Aman named Pinkham—we have not learned his christian name—about forty-five years of age, by occupation a ship-appeler, with a sharp axe completely decapitated his mile around for children, the oldest child about twelve years of age, eaving the beek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the beek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the beek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the beek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the beek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek, and then cut his own thront most effectually with the leek and leek the mann and creating the cut with the leek and conceived. They have filled to me i

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